Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 33 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, January 20, 1794. [Whole No. 491.]

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
Thomas Dobson,
Price three eighths of a Dollar,
"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."
January 16. dtw

ADVERTISEMENT.
Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.
FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.
Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures fett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&sftf

This day is published,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)
A short account of ALGIERS,
Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.
Jan. 9. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogs-heads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.
HENRY REES, Administrator.
January 13. saw3w

Insurance Company.
Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.
By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&s1m.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&sftf

Bank of the United States.
January 6th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.
By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Treasury Department,
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.
At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.
The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.
Jan. 9. tawt6F.

THE YOUNG LADIES'
Drawing Academy,
Under the Direction of
S. FOLWELL,
Will, in a few days, be resumed.
HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.
One or two large Rooms,
In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.
January 13, 1794. d1w

Pennsylvania Hospital, 1st Mo. 15.
THE Contributors are requested to meet at the Hospital on 3d day the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine a ground plan, with several estimates of the buildings, which are proposed to be extended to accommodate a greater number of Lunatic Patients, and for other uses. Also to determine the propriety of building the ensuing season.
By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.
N. B. The Printers of the News-Papers in this City, will oblige the Contributors, by inserting the above Advertisement.

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

This day is published,
THE
United States Register,
For the Year 1794.
Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34 South Second-street, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-street, and to be sold by them and the booksellers.
Jan. 18. dtf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,
Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.
Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.
Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.
By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*
In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.
Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.
By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Congress of the United States.
IN SENATE,
Friday, January 10th, 1794.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the appointment of the Honorable Albert Gallatin, a Senator of the United States; which report is as follows:
"The committee to whom was referred, the petition of Conrad Laub and others, stating, that the Honorable Albert Gallatin, at the time he was elected a Senator of the United States, had not been nine years a citizen of the said United States, as is required by the constitution;
"Report,
That the committee have conferred with Mr. Michael Smyser, agent for the petitioners, and with Mr. Gallatin; that Mr. Smyser has declared, that the petitioners are ready to adduce proofs in support of the petition at such time as the Senate may think proper to appoint, that Mr. Gallatin states no objection to the trial's commencing at an early day.
"The committee therefore recommend, that the Senate adopt the following resolution:
"Resolved, That be assigned for hearing the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting Mr. Gallatin's right to a seat in the Senate, and that messrs. Gallatin and Smyser, be furnished with a copy of this resolution."
On motion,
It was agreed to postpone the report of the committee, and to take into consideration the following resolution.
Resolved, that a committee of elections to consist of seven be appointed to report rules for receiving petitions and conducting enquiries relative to the qualifications of a senator—and that the petition of Conrad Laub & others be referred to the same committee, to state the facts, and that they be authorized to send for persons and papers.

On which a motion was made and seconded to postpone this motion, and to take up the following,
"That be a committee to ascertain and state to the Senate the facts relative to the time when the honorable Albert Gallatin became a citizen of the United States, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.
Whereupon a motion was made and seconded, to postpone the preceding, and to take into consideration the following motion:
"Resolved, That a committee of elections be appointed, and that the petition of Conrad Laub, and others be referred to it, to report their opinion on the merits of the said petition."
And after debate
The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, January 13.
Mr. Dandridge notified the Senate that the President of the United States hath this day approved and signed a bill which originated in the Senate, entitled, "An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States."
Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the appointment of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States.
On motion
Ordered, That a committee of elections, to consist of seven be appointed, and that the petition of Conrad Laub and others be referred, without prejudice as to any questions which may upon the hearing, be raised by the sitting member, as to the sufficiency of the parties and the matter charged in the petition, to the same committee, to state the facts, and that they be authorized to send for persons and papers; that Mr. Bradley, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Rutherfurd, Mr. Brown, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Taylor be this committee.
Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate took into consideration the subject of amendments to the constitution of the United States.
And,
It was agreed to consider at this time the following motion:
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures shall be valid as part of the said constitution, viz.
"The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."
And after debate,
The further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.
On motion,
Ordered, That the further consideration of the motions of the 24th Dec last, and 9th of Jan. inst. on the subject of amendments to the constitution, be postponed until to-morrow, and that the several motions on this subject be printed for the use of the Senate.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 3d instant, respecting certain statements from the Secretary of the Treasury, and, having agreed to sundry amendments thereon, it was adopted as follows:
Ordered, That the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the Senate,
A statement of the goods, wares and merchandize, exported from the several States from the 1st day of July 1792, to the 30th day of June 1793, specifying the quantities and value of each kind, and the

ſeveral countries to which the ſame have reſpectively been exported.

Statements of the goods, wares and merchandize imported into the ſeveral ſtates from the 1ſt day of July 1791, to the 30th day of June, 1792, and from the 1ſt day of July 1792, to the 30th day of June 1793, ſpecifying for each period, ſeparately, the quantities and the prime coſt and dutied values of each kind, and the ſeveral countries from which the ſame have reſpectively been imported.

Statements of the tonnage of foreign veſſels entered into the ſeveral ſtates from the 1ſt day of July 1791 to the 30th day of June 1792, and from the 1ſt day of July 1792 to the 30th day of June 1793, ſpecifying for each period ſeparately, the ſeveral countries to which the ſaid veſſels reſpectively belong.

Statements of the tonnage of United States veſſels, entered into the ſeveral ſtates, from the 1ſt day of July 1791, to the 30th day of June 1792, and from the 1ſt day of July 1792, to the 30th day of June 1793, diſtinguiſhing for each period ſeparately, thoſe employed in fiſheries, in the coaſting and in the foreign trade, and ſpecifying the ſeveral countries from which the ſaid veſſels employed in the foreign trade, came.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Tueſday, January 14.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate took into conſideration the motion made yeſterday, for an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, reſpecting the judicial power thereof.

On motion by Mr. Gallatin, that the motion be amended to read as follows:

"The Judicial Power of the United States, *except in caſes ariſing under treaties made under the authority of the United States*, ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States, by citizens of another ſtate, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign ſtate;"

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion

That the motion be amended, to read as follows:

"The Judicial power of the United States extends to all caſes in law and equity in which one of the United States is a party, but no ſuit ſhall be proſecuted againſt one of the United States by citizens of another ſtate, or by citizens or ſubjects of a foreign ſtate, where the cauſe of action ſhall have ariſen before the ratification of this amendment"—

It paſſed in the negative;

And on the queſtion to agree to the reſolution as follows:

Reſolved by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both Houſes concurring, that the following article be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, as an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three-fourths of the ſaid legiſlatures, ſhall be valid as part of the ſaid conſtitution, to wit:

The judicial power of the United States ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States, by citizens of another State. or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign State.

It paſſed in the affirmative:

Yeas—23,
Nays—2.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Cabot, Edwards, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Hawkins, Jackſon, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Mitchell, Monroe, Robinſon, Strong, Taylor, and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are Meſſrs. Gallatin, and Rutherfurd.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this reſolution.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the following motion, viz.

"That the conſtitution be amended by adding at the end of the 9th ſection of the 1ſt article the following clauſe:

"Nor ſhall any perſon holding any office or ſtock in any inſtitution in the nature of a bank, for iſſuing or diſcounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, under the authority of the United States, be a member of either houſe, whilſt he holds ſuch office or ſtock; but no power to grat any charter of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly ſhall be hereby implied."

And after debate,

Ordered, That the further conſideration of this motion be poſtponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Wedneſday, January 15.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, 15th Jan. 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I LAY before you, as being connected with the correſpondence already in your poſſeſſion, between the Secretary of State and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, the copy of a letter from that Miniſter of the 25th of December, 1793; and a copy of the Proceedings of the Legiſlature of the State of South-Carolina.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made yeſterday for an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, inhibiting the holders of any office or ſtock in the Bank of the United States, from a ſeat in either Houſe of Congreſs.

On motion,

To amend the motion to be read as follows:

"Nor ſhall any perſon holding any office in any inſtitution in the nature of a bank under the authority of the United States, be a member of either Houſe, whilſt he holds ſuch office; but no power to grant any charter of incorporation, or any commercial or other monopoly ſhall be hereby implied."

And after debate the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow-morning.

Thurſday, January 16.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made yeſterday to amend the motion under conſideration the 14th inſtant, for an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, inhibiting perſons holding any office or ſtock in any inſtitution in the nature of a bank of the United States from being a member of either Houſe of Congreſs.

On motion,

To amend the amendment ſo that it be read as follows:

"Nor ſhall any perſon holding any office in the bank of the United States be a member of either houſe, whilſt he holds ſuch office; but no power to grant any charter of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly, ſhall be hereby implied."

It paſſed in the affirmative

Yeas—13,
Nays—12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackſon, Izard, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon, and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Strong and Vining.

On motion,

It was agreed to expunge the following clauſe of the motion laſt adopted:

"But no power to grant any charter of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly, ſhall be hereby implied."

And on the queſtion to agree to the motion, amended as follows:

"Nor ſhall any perſon holding any office in the Bank of the United States, be a member of either Houſe, while he holds ſuch office."

It paſſed in the negative:

Yeas—12,
Nays—13.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackſons, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon, and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Strong, and Vining.

On motion,

It was agreed that the further conſideration of amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, be poſtponed.

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 14.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourſe of this country, with foreign nations.

Sketch of Mr. Madiſon's obſervations in reply to Mr. Smith.

(Concluded.)

Here Mr. Madiſon entered into a more particular detail of the items of the produce of the United States, exported into the French and Britiſh dominions, and of the impoſts demanded by theſe nations reſpectively. As to Britain, there is a ſtanding prohibition againſt the importation of wheat and flour into that country, until they riſe to ſuch a high price, that Britain cannot ſupply herſelf any where elſe than in the United States. In France, the only duty impoſed, was one eighth per cent and that cannot be called a tax, but is only meant as a cuſtom-houſe regulation, to aſcertain the quantity imported. In the French Weſt Indies, wheat and flour paſs by a general law, duty free, that is, on payment of the ſaid one eighth per cent. Rice is admitted on the ſame terms of one eighth per cent, into France, whilſt in Britain, it pays 7 ſhillings and four pence ſterling, per cwt. and in the French Weſt Indies, only one per cent. In the Britiſh Weſt Indies, it is free. Salted fiſh is prohibited in the Britiſh Weſt Indies. Indian corn pays one per cent. in the French iſlands, and is free in the Britiſh. The only article that he had ever heard of exported from the Weſt Indies to this country, which could be ſaid to be advantageous to the manufactures of the United States, was molaſſes, which we get from the French iſlands; and this is almoſt the only inſtance, where we have raw materials from any country. He obſerved, that France would feel the want of our commerce, much leſs ſenſibly than Britain would feel it, as her internal reſources were infinitely greater. The diſpoſitions of the two countries towards us, were extremely different—Britain had behaved very coldly, and France very warmly.

After taking a comprehenſive range, thro' all the various articles of the produce of the United States, ſuch as ſalted beef and pork, indigo, tobacco, &c. he ſhewed always the illiberal reſtrictions laid on our trade by the Britiſh policy, when compared to the benefits allowed to us by France, where our ſhipping may be naturaliſed. and many other advantages granted, that are forbid by Britain; to follow Mr. Madiſon thro' the whole of his details would be far beyond the limits of our plan as well as that we feel much diffidence in recording this important ſpeech. We muſt therefore paſs over ſome of the details, in order to obſerve, than when he came to make mention of the advantages derived by Britain, from the fur trade, in which the United States were naturally intended to participate, but from which they were actually reſtricted, by the detention of the Weſtern Poſts, this obliged him to introduce ſome political obſervations, which he was ſorry he could not on the preſent occaſion, refrain from doing.

He apologized for introducing politics into this queſtion, a proceeding which had been ſo ſeverely deprecated, by the gentleman who ſpoke yeſterday. He felt it however, impoſſible to keep them altogether out of view, in conſidering the queſtion now under diſcuſſion, and it muſt be confeſſed, that France had conſtantly diſplayed a diſpoſition to cultivate our friendſhip, while Britain had ſhewn the reverſe.

"I do not wiſh, ſaid he, to enter into any irritating views. I could be content to forget, with the member who ſpoke yeſterday, that the treaty of peace is not yet executed. I paſs over the Weſtern Poſts, the Algerines, the Indians, the violation of neutral bottoms, the ſeizure of our ſhips, in contradiction to the law of nations; and their ſeizure in entering harbours which were not beſieged. All this I am willing to forget; but I muſt not forget the political intereſt of America, ſo far as to wiſh to foſter the naval power of a nation, that has perſiſted in ſuch hoſtile diſpoſitions. A power, from whom we have nothing to hope, and I truſt *nothing to fear.*"

Mr. Madiſon never could diſcover upon what grounds we could be ſuppoſed to dread the conſequence of the propoſitions. At the utmoſt, they went only to eſtabliſh reciprocity, and in fact, did not even go that length. If we are a free people, we have a right flowing from our independence, to make what regulations we think proper. If it was the deſign of other powers, to drive us into a quarrel, we could not help it, and we muſt abide the iſſue, but if that was the intention of any of the powers of Europe, they could ſoon find a much better pretence, than any ariſing from the propoſitions.

He next noticed an old argument, that had ſo frequently been advanced in regard to the unequal operation of tonnage laws on the different ſtates, but there was no ſtate that would make a greater ſacrifice than Virginia, from which he had the honor to be a repreſentative. The ſouthern ſtates, as to domeſtic manufactures, were hardly inferior to the northern, and were, rapidly advancing to an equality. The materials of ſhip-building were produced more abundantly in the ſtates ſouth of Pennſylvania, and they exported the moſt valuable commodities. They had conſequently a greater riſque on the element of the ſea, and therefore ſtood in need of being protected by maritime regulations. The proportion of ſhips built in America to thoſe in Britain previous to the revolution, was as twenty thre to forty. Three fifths of theſe were built in the eaſtern ſtates, and two fifths in the ſouthern ſtates.

Here he quoted the opinions contained in a report of one of the officers of the executive of the United States, which mentions, that Britain during the laſt hundred years, had ſpent forty two of them in war, and fifty eight in peace; the conſequence of which has been extremely injurious to the mercantile intereſt of America. Mr. Madiſon entered into ſome further details, through which we found it difficult to follow him, reſpecting the enormous advance of freight upon American cargoes tranſported in Britiſh bottoms, during a Britiſh war. The loſs in theſe caſes fell on America, and from thence he inferred the propriety and neceſſity of tranſporting our productions in bottoms of our own.

When we conſider the immenſe advantages that muſt reſult from the regulations propoſed by the reſolutions before the committee, there can be no doubt, but that they will amply repay us for the expence of fitting out a marine force, and for any other conſequences that might attend it. With regard to the effect that might be expected in Europe from theſe propoſitions, he believed that they would produce a ſhort inconvenience and a laſting benefit. Perhaps they would have an effect to change the policy of ſome foreign nations. In 1783 and 1784, it was debated in the Britiſh Cabinet what line of conduct ought to be purſued with regard to America. After conſiderable diſcuſſion it was determined, that the government of America was ſo feeble, and the intereſts of the reſpective ſtates ſo diſcordant, that Britain might act towards us as ſhe thought proper.

Ill will and jealouſy have always been the predominant features of England's behaviour towards America, ſhe had been farther encouraged by the dream of being able to furniſh proviſions for her Weſt-India iſlands from the remnant of her poſſeſſions on the continent of America. Experience had long ſince put an end to ſuch expectations. The only other grounds for treating us with diſreſpect were founded on the impotency of our governors and the want of union among ourſelves.

The deciſion of the houſe on the reſolutions now pending would determine whether theſe two cauſes ſtill exiſted. A determination againſt them, would give in Europe a very bad impreſſion of our national character, had they reaſon to believe that our government was feeble, or that the intereſt of the different ſtates could not be reconciled. He would not at preſent farther intrude on the patience of the committee and therefore concluded by obſerving, that to reject the propoſitions was to rivet the fetters of the commerce of America, thoſe fetters which have produced ſuch numerous and injurious conſequences to the country.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Sally, Capt. Griffith, from Amsterdam, which place she left the 8th of Nov. last. By this vessel we learn, that the French had compelled the Duke of York to raise the siege of Dunkirk a second time—that they had likewise forced him to evacuate Ostend, in a very precipitate manner, where they found a large quantity of cannon, ammunition, &c. together with the Duke's military chest—that the Duke embarked for England—that the French had again entered the Austrian Netherlands, penetrated as far as Mons, and were rapidly overrunning that country.

Capt. Griffith, in lat. 24, 30, lon. 29, spoke the ship Joseph of Portland, Massachussets, from Lisbon, bound to Charleston. The Joseph, he was informed by the captain, was one of a fleet of 40 sail which had been convoyed as far as lat. 40, by a squadron of Portuguese ships of war —The captain also informed him that the ship President of Philadelphia, was captured by the Algerines, off Cape St. Vincents.

LEYDEN, Oct. 21.

The bulletins we have received from the Austrian army on the frontiers of the Netherlands, go as far as the 23d inst. when head quarters were at Bermerain. They contain details of different actions against the French. In that of the 21st, Baron Dornstein, aid-de-camp to lieut. colonel Comte Tarienzier, who was with the Imperial army, as representative of the king of Prussia, was killed by a cannon ball, at the side of field marshal Prince Cobourg.

"Adjutant General Sir James Murray reports to his court, on the 19th of October, that in the two actions of the 15th and 16th, which preceded the raising of the siege of Maubeuge, the Austrians had lost 2000 men killed and wounded, but no cannon, and took 24 pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The loss of the French, no doubt, he writes, was more considerable. The Austrians then (the 19th) occupied the left banks of the Sambre. Of the movements of the enemy there was no certain account."

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 20.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, October.

The National Convention charges its committee of Public Safety, to make report, within three days, on these three questions.

I. Is it not expedient to demand an account from all those who have administered the public monies, since the accession of Louis the Guillotined to the ci-devant throne of France?

II. Would it not be expedient to put all the officers of the army, on the same pay with all their brothers in arms, on the condition of giving to them, at the end of the war, a capital proportionate to their rank?

III. Would it not be necessary that the Committee of Public Safety, should give orders to the Generals, to effect the raising of such a particular siege, to take such particular place in a certain limited time, on pain of death, and to cause them to be executed by martial law, in case of their having fulfilled the intentions of the Committee, in the time limited?

Barrere, concludes his report upon the act of navigation (which report we will soon give to our readers,) with the following sentences.

Carthage must be destroyed! This was the conclusion of all Cato's speeches in the Senate of Rome;—

Let England be ruined and annihilated! Such ought to be the concluding article of every revolutionary decree of the National Convention.

MR. FENNO,

By publishing the following in your paper, it may be serviceable to owners of Furnaces, Your's E. T.

The following melancholy accident happened in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, the evening of the 8th inst. at Martha Furnace.

AS the founder and three others were at work in the furnace, she suddenly blew the hot metal from the temp, or belly; it flew in almost every direction, set fire instantly to the building, and consumed the whole, with two of the men in the flames, and burnt the other two men to such a degree, that they died in a few days.

The aforesaid accident happened by filling in the furnace with frozen ore and wet coal, and by giving an over charge, (which got in a body, and fell into the hot metal (as is supposed) and caused the disaster.

Little Egg-Harbour,
Jan. 15, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

Latest News from Europe.

Captain Dodge in the ship Astrea, arrived here on Wednesday from Ostend, which place he left the 28th of November, by whom, and by Mr. Dixon, a passenger in the Astrea, we learn, that since the retreat of the Prince of Cobourg from before Maubeuge, no action of importance had taken place.

That on the 4th of November the French army raised the siege of Nieuport.

That on the 14th of November the British troops, in number about 4000, which had lately arrived at Ostend, embarked and sailed for the West-Indies.

That the British army under the Duke of York were going into winter quarters, part at Ostend, part at Bruges, and some other place, and that the Austrian army were to keep the field during the winter.

We further learn, from Mr. Dixon, that he was in London on the 5th of November, that in London, by the latest accounts they had had from Lord Hood, they were informed that Toulon was beseged by about 16,000 men; and that the army which defended it was supposed to be about 7,000—a force which was thought sufficient to defend the place till further succour should arrive to them.

It was said at Ostend that 30,000 men had been dispatched from the French northern army to assist at the siege of Toulon.

From the American Minerva.

The correspondence between the executive officers of the national government and the French minister, Mr. Genet, together with Mr. Genet's instructions, are now published at length. By the instructions of the French minister to Mr. Genet it is ascertained, that the French ministry expected the government of the United States would make a *common cause* with France in the present war, and that Mr. Genet was furnished with 300 blank commissions for such Americans as might wish to cruise against the vessels of England, Holland, Austria, Spain and Russia. These facts explain Mr. Genet's conduct, and account for his constant efforts to make the Americans commit hostilities against those powers.

From this correspondence it appears also that the President, and the heads of departments have been uncommonly vigilent in restraining all acts of hostilities and punishing aggressors. In short these letters afford the strongest proof of the integrity, wisdom and firmness of of our President and all the higher officers of our government.

SHIP NEWS.

Boston, Jan. 11. Entered, Brig Peregrine, Hallet, Ostend; sloop Hannah, Bartlet, Guadaloupe; schooner Godfrey, Lovett, St. Johns.

Cleared, Ship Thomas and Sarah, Nicholas, Corunna; Franklin, Lane, Amsterdam; brig Harriot, Story, Cowes; schooner Hester, Bailey, West-Indies; schooner Elizabeth, Tower, St. Eustatia; Two Friends, Lincoln, West-Indies; sloop Dolphin, Calder, do.

On Thursday arrived here from Cape-Nichola-Mole, Capt. Meech in the schooner Polly, which place he left the 10th of Dec. who informs That all the French part of Hispaniola, except Cape-Francois and Aux-Cayes, were in the possession of the British—that some time before he sailed from Cape Nichola-Mole, a report prevailed, that Aux-Cayes had been laid in ashes.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/1
3 ditto,	10/1
Deferred,	11/1
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday January 20.

A memorial was read from the people called Quakers, the prayer of which is, that Congress would pass a Law, which shall prevent the citizens of the United States from transporting slaves from the coast of Africa, to the West-India islands—laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means, appointed pursuant to the resolutions of the House, on the communications from the President of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report, which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole house, on the state of the Union. Ordered that 150 copies of the report be printed for the use of the members.

This report states that the naval force for the protection of the trade of the United States, shall consist of four ships of forty four guns each, 18 and 9 pounders, and two of twenty guns each—The aggregate sum wanted for this purpose, is estimated at 600 thousand dollars——to raise which, one per cent additional duty is proposed to be laid on *imported goods* now paying 7 1-2 per cent—Five per cent additional, on *stone, marble, &c.* and on all *stone and earthen ware*—three cents additional on *salt*, per bushel—Six cents additional per ton, on all vessels of the United States, employed in foreign trade —and twenty five cents additional per ton on all other vessels.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, an addition was made to the committee of ways and means, so that it now consists of a member from every state, who are to make another report respecting the fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States.

Mr. Coffin presented the petition of Tristram Coffin, praying compensation for losses sustained on public account—read & referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. W. Smith, after remarking, that in the discussion of the resolutions respecting commercial affairs, much stress had been laid on the suggestion, that Great Britain had not discovered any disposition to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States, informed the house that in the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and the Minister of Great Britain as printed by order of the house, it appears that there is a chasm occasioned by the omission of a letter from the secretary of state, to that minister, which letter is referred in a subsequent letter.

He therefore proposed a resolution, the purport of which is, that the President of the United States be applied to for information on the subject, and requested to lay before the House the omited letter, or such parts of it as he may think proper—this motion was agreed to—and a committee of two appointed.

The memorial of Martha Dow was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the recal of the Minister of the French Republic. This message states, that the conduct of the minister has met with the most decided and unequivocal disapprobation, and the government of France promises, that his recal shall be expedited without delay.

In committee of the whole on the bill for compleating and better supporting the Military Establishment of the United States.—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was discussed by paragraphs. The second section proposes in substance that those who continue in service to the expiration of their enlistment shall receive thirty dollars in addition to their pay—to be paid to them personally, in proportion to the time they have been in service.—— This section, after some debate was struck out.

A motion was made to strike out the last section which provides that the widows and orphans of officers who die or are killed in the service, shall be entitled to 3 years half pay—this motion after considerable debate was carried

A section was then proposed which provides for a donation of 200 acres of land to every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the army at the end of the service, provided they settle on the same. This motion after several amendments was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayetteville, N.C. dated 6th inst. in the evening.

"Two gentlemen just arrived here from Charleston (S. C.) report, that a French 20 gun ship, & an English 18 gun frigate had had a severe action near the harbour; that the English ship was taken and bro't into Charleston, in consequence of which a riot took place between the French and English on shore—that the City Constable was killed in suppressing the fracas."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The wonderful acrity with which fabricated news are circulated in order to misinform the public of the real state of things in Europe, is no small evidence of the designs of their authors. But the citizens of the United States cannot certainly be disposed to thank those who are perpetually *deceiving* them. When great events take place, they will be known here by the usual and frequent channels of communications; the anticipation of events frequently lead to disappointments, and does more injury than good to that cause on the side of which they are anticipated.

They can answer no other purpose than to give a temporary aid; when they are afterwards found to be false and fabricated with improper views, they produce a permanent evil.

The great news of last Tuesday, which the public were amused with, and which Mr. Genet tells us prevented the Congress from *slaying in their sitting*, turn out to be without foundation, notwithstanding the Extraordinary Gazette of *Sunday*, which indeed defeats itself.

If the intelligence was calculated to have any influence on certain measures depending, the folly of such a project is obvious, for the speedy contradiction must convince the reflecting, how dangerous it is to suffer the shifting and varying hazards of war in Europe to weigh in the decision of great national acts.

An independent nation should pursue it's own policy, and not suffer the measures on which it's prosperity depends to *shake in the wind* from every *breath of rumour*. Miserably dependent indeed should we be on European politics, if the gain or the loss of a battle is to be the standard of *merit* and the rule of *decision* in great questions of government.

The events of war are fluctuating; in a war, like that in Europe, a great victory on one day is counterbalanced by a great defeat on another—the capture of a town in one quarter is an offset against that of another in another quarter, and it may be years before the *ultimate decision* of the contest will be seen.

In the mean time, whatever *private* sentiments may prompt, *public* measures should steadily follow up the true national interest of the United States without a deviation, occasioned by this victory, or that defeat. Thus, while the great powers of the world are weakening themselves by war, this happy country will be strengthening itself by *peace*.—Unless this guarded and steady policy be pursued, we shall, by entangling ourselves with hazardous connexions, blast all our prospects of *peace* and put ourselves back where we were in 1782.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mas.) Jan. 8.

The following is a list of Deaths and Baptisms, within this town, from January 1st, 1786, to January 1st, 1794, viz:

Years.	Deaths.	Baptisms.
1786	31	42
1787	26	31
1788	23	36
1789	9	34
1790	23	49
1791	17	34
1792	17	55
1793	15	47
	141	328

The above mentioned Deaths, were within the several periods following:

viz. from the birth to 2 years	50
from 2 to 10	10
10 to 20	10
20 to 30	12
30 to 40	9
40 to 50	4
50 to 60	6
60 to 70	15
60 to 80	16
80 to 90	8
90 to 100	1
	141

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Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
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Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Variesof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Laughorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buſſon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
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Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
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Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Nobie's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
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Leake on diſeaſes of women
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Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
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Spalanzane's diſſertations
Loudon practice of phyſic
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Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.
December 11. d

George Bringhurſt,

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In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kitteeens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

ALL perſons having any demand againſt the Eſtate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townſhip, in the State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed; are deſired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforeſaid,) Executors and Adminiſtrators of the above in order for ſettlement. And whoever is indebted to ſaid Eſtate, &c. are requeſted to make payment to the aforeſaid Adminiſtrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.
Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ctſf.

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Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
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The Different Sciences and Arts,
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THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.
December 10. saw tIJ.

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2. Conjectures concerning the formation of the earth, &c. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
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4. Deſcription of the proceſs to be obſerved in making large ſheets of paper in the Chineſe manner, with one ſmooth ſurface. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
5. Queries and conjectures relative to Magnetiſm, and the theory of the Earth. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
6. Explanation of a ſingular phenomenon, firſt obſerved by Dr Franklin, and not ſatisfactorily accounted for. *Mr. R. Patterſon.*
7. An account of an Earthy Subſtance found near the falls of Niagara and vulgarly called the Spray of the Falls; together with ſome remarks on the Falls. *Robert M'Cauſſin, M. D.*
8. Obſervations on the probabilities of the duration of Human Life, and the progreſs of population, in the United States of America. *William Barton, Eſq.*
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December 20. eod2w.

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FOR the benefit of thoſe who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 14th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the deſcription therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be preſented at the Treaſury on or before the firſt day of May 1794, otherwiſe they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from ſettlement or allowance." And as there may be ſeveral Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domeſtic Debt, and who wiſh to ſubſcribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving ſubſcriptions at the Treaſury, is by the Act of the United States, paſſed the ſecond of March laſt, extended to the laſt day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cauſe, matter or thing, furniſhed or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwiſe, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which ſhall not be preſented at the Treaſury before the firſt day of May 1794, ſhall for ever after be barred and preſcribed from ſettlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Intereſt, Balances entered in the books of the regiſter of the treaſury commonly called regiſtered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates iſſued purſuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making proviſion for the Debt of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Suſſex County. ſſ. } directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Publica Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters P and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, caſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaotle-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.
MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

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PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.